THE DAILY CONSERATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

SOUTHERN GENERALS DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

One of the latest works on the war is entitled "Three Months in the Southern States—by Lt. Col. Freemantle, Coldstream Guards." The New York *News* makes the following extracts from the book:

GENERAL LEE.

General Lee is, almost without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw. He is fifty six years old, tall, broad shouldered, very well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance and his manners are most courteous and full of dignity. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as a man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, chewing or swearing, and his bitterest enemies never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a well worn long gray jacket, a high black felt hat, and blue trowsers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms, and the only mark of his military rank are the three stars under his collar. He rides a handsome horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and person, and in the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean.

In the old army he was always considered one of the best officers; and at the outbreak of these troubles he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Cavalry. He was a rich man, but his fine estate was one of the first to fall into the enemy's hands. I believe he has never slept in a house since he has commanded the army of Virginia, and he invariably declines all offers of hospitality, for fear the person offering it may afterwards get into trouble for having sheltered the rebel General. The relations between him and Longstreet are quite touching—they are almost always together. Longstreet's corps complain of this sometimes, as they say that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell.

It is impossible to please Longstreet more than by praising Lee. I believe these two Generals to be as little ambitious and as thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity. Stonewall Jackson (until his death, the third in command of their army) was just such another simple-minded servant of his country. It is understood that Gen. Lee is a religious man, though not so demonstrative in that respect as Jackson; and unlike his late brother in arms, he is a member of the Church of England. His only faults, so far as I can learn, arise from his excessive amiability.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

in appearance, is rather below the middle height, spare, soldier-like, and well set up; his features are good, and he has lately taken to wear a grayish beard. He is a Virginian by birth, and 57 years old. He talks in a calm, deliberate, and confident manner; to me he was extremely affable, but he certainly possesses the power of keeping people at a distance when he chooses, and his officers evidently stand in great awe of him. He has undoubtedly acquired the entire confidence of all the officers and soldiers under him. Many of the officers told me they did not consider him inferior to Lee or any one else. Gen. Johnston is a very well read man, and agreeable to converse with. He told me that he considered Marlborough a greater General than Wellington. All Americans have an intense admiration for Napoleon; and they seldom scruple to express their regret that he was beaten at Waterloo.

Remarking upon the extreme prevalence of military titles, Gen. Johnston said: "You must be astonished to find how fond all Americans are of titles, though they are republicans, and, as they can't get any other sort they all take military ones." While seated around the camp fire, an officer remarked to me, "I can assure you, Colonel, that nine men out of ten in the South would sooner become subjects of Queen Victoria than return to the Union." "Nine out of ten!" said Gen. Johnston, "ninety-nine out of a hundred: I consider that few people in the world can be more fortunate in their government than the British Colonies of North America." General Johnston told me that the principal evils a Confederate General had to contend against consisted in the difficulty of making combinations, owing to the uncertainty about the time which the troops would take to march a certain distance on account of their straggling propensities. He told me he had been wounded ten times. Speaking of Stonewall Jackson, he said that "although he did not possess any great qualifications as a strategist, and was perhaps unfit for the independent command of a large army, yet he was gifted with wonderful courage and determination, and a perfect faith in Providence that he was destined to destroy the enemy. He was much indebted to Gen. Ewell in the campaigns in the Virginia Valley, and was fortunate in commanding the flower of the Virginia troops, and being opposed to the most incapable Federal commanders, such as Fremont and Banks."

PAROLED CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

We announced yesterday morning the arrival at City Point, on Wednesday evening, of the flag of truce boat "New York," in charge of Major John E. Mulford, the Federal Assistant Agent of Exchange. She brought 402 paroled Confederate prisoners of war, as follows, viz:

One Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, two Majors, 14 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, and 352 enlisted men.

These last are composed of sick, wounded and convalescents. Our boats took down a proportion of Federal paroled prisoners this morning, and will bring up our returned soldiers this afternoon. —*Enquirer*.

☞ At an auction sale by the Messrs. Edwards & Co, in this place, last Tuesday, the following prices were obtained for the articles specified; and paid for in the "new issue," or in the Confederate notes at one-third discount, to wit:

Gold $22 28½; Silver 22 28; N. Carolina Bank Notes on all the banks, $4 05 premium; S. Carolina Bank Notes $4 00 premium; N. C Treasury Notes $2 35; N. C. Six per cents $4 00.—*Salisbury Watchman 9th inst.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864. [No. 16.

FACTS WORTH BEING KNOWN.

[From the London Index]

To the Editor of the Index.—SIR: While Mr Seward is threatening old England with the vengeance of the universal Yankee nation if English ship-builders and merchants are not prevented from selling an unarmed ship to the Confederates, which may afterwards, in some far off island of the sea, meet a consort and receive the necessary ingredients to change herself into a cruising man of war; and while Earl Russell is making every honest, manly Englishman, who loves the proud fame of his glorious old flag blush at the manner in which, obedient to the threats of vengeance, he is straining English law in order that he may please the great Western joker; it may not be out of place to turn back the pages of time for a few short years and see what has been the policy of the Yankees themselves on this very question, when it was not thine ox that was being gored by the neighbor's bull.

In all the wars in which Spain engaged with her revolted colonies in America, nearly all the privateering that was done against the flag of Spain under the various "patriot flags," was done by Americans in American vessels, commanded by American officers, built, armed and equipped in American ports, openly and without even any attempt at disguise. The present Admiral David Porter, who has burned so many towns and houses on the Mississippi, and who has written such very, very bombastic reports, served in one of these patriot cruisers, called the Guerrero, under command of his uncle, Capt. John Porter, (his father, Commodore David Porter,) who was formerly, if not at that very time, an officer of the United States navy, and this very Guerrero was the terror of the Spanish merchant ships, and fought most gallantly with a Spanish frigate. As the poor Spanish ox was then gored, these gallant Americans were "heroes," not "pirates," as the prophet Seward now calls Southern men, fighting under their *own flag*, and for the country that gave them birth.

Fact No. 2. When Greece was fighting for her liberty against the Turks, it had, of course, the sympathy of that nation founded on revolution, and the right of any people to govern themselves. Two spendid frigates were openly built in New York for the Greeks, and armed and equipped. The Yankees love liberty, but they have an eye to the main chance also, and as the Greeks could only pay for one of the ships, [he Yankees swindled them so badly, that it cost as much as should have paid for both;] only one of them went to Greece, the Hellas. The other was purchased into the United States navy, and called the Hudson.

Fact No. 3. When Texas was at war with Mexico, a number of ships were openly built for the Texans in ports of the United States, armed, equipped, and manned by Americans, commanded by officers who resigned from the United States navy to be promoted into that of Texas; these ships sailed openly from New Orleans, under Commodore Moore, with the Austin for his flag-ship, to cruise against Mexico, and did engage some Mexican steamers. In the town of Norfolk, a United States Navy Yard, a regular rendezvous was opened, the flag of Texas hoisted, and men enlisted openly, and went out of the harbor, with the flag of Texas flying at the fore of the vessel that carried them, and drums beating.

VIRGINIA.

THE RALEIGH AT SEA.

At eight o'clock on Friday evening, the 6th inst., the Confederate iron-clad gunboat, the *Raleigh*, under the command of Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones, and bearing the broad pennant of Flag Officer Lynch, crossed the New Inlet Bar in search of the blockading squadron. During the night the iron-clad steamed up and down the coast a considerable distance, but without being able to come to close quarters, save in one or two instances, the first shortly after going out, when she met a blockading vessel cruising about, and gave her a seven inch shot crashing through her sides. The blockader immediately left, making signals to the fleet. The second was shortly after midnight, when she got another shot at a blockader which apparently took her for a steamer trying to come in. Receiving a shot from the *Raleigh* he hoisted the usual signal of a blue light, thinking he had been fired on in mistake by some of his consorts. Another shell undeceived him, and soon alarm signals flashed through the Yankee fleet, who put out to sea. In the morning some eight Yankee war vessels hove in sight, but none ventured near, and only two or three within long range. The *Raleigh* held the anchorage, she being some eight miles from Fort Fisher, until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the Flag Officer, finding some derangement of the propeller, which could not be adjusted, slowly steamed for the bar and came in. What damage was done to the blockaders we do not know. We regret to hear that the *Raleigh* got aground on the "rip" while coming in. What her damage from that may be we cannot say. She was not hit once by the enemy.—*Wilmington Journal.*

YANKEE SUPPLIES.

The Confederate Government is indebted to the Yankee Commissary Department of the State of North Carolina, for an ample supply of army stores. A heavy train of freight cars, which tested the powers of the engine to its utmost capacity, passed through Petersburg yesterday morning, on its way to Richmond. It contained 112 barrels molasses, 12 barrels and 12 boxes coffee, 7 kegs of pickles, 171 barrels of pork, 2 barrels of beef, 14 barrels of sugar, 69 barrels of beans, 22 boxes tea, 12 boxes of dried vegetables and 36½ barrels of vinegar, and many other articles too numerous to insert. This is only the first instalment, other trains are on their way. The estimated value of the train at our market prices, is but little under a million of dollars.

The capture of Plymouth will rank not only amongst the most glorious, but also the most profitable victories of the war.—*Petersburg Register.*

The New York Metropolitan Record says "the only slave States within the boundaries of the old Union are now to be found North of Mason's and Dixon's line." It adds:

We used to be told by our political opponents, the Abolitionists, that we were too long ruled by Southern men, but let us ask who is it that rules us now? Is he not a renegade son of the South, or, as he has chosen to express it in his own coarse slang, "a cross of Kentucky upon Illinois." Yes, even in these our most degenerate days, even in the abyss of degradation in which we have been plunged, we have found our ruler, our despot, in the native of a Southern State. Nay, so satisfied have the dominant party been with such Southern natives, that a large portion of them actually propose to put up another, and this no less a man than John C. Fremont, who was, if we mistake not, born in South Carolina. In our best days we obtained our statesmen from the South; in our worst days we are governed by renegades, men who have been unfaithful to their own section.

AUCTION SALES!

M. Cronly, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE OF

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N.C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assoried do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regetta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 dase Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Jassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34
16 bales Stitching Twine

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candle
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
8 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Scoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copalbe
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Sada Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lbs
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brand
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—ts.

Controlling Quartermaster's Office,

RALEIGH, May 6th, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE 9TH INST., THE OFFICE OF the Controlling Quartermaster of the tax in kind will be in Wilmington, N. C.

R. B. MACRAE.
Major and Controlling Quartermaster.

12—3t.

MINERS WANTED.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
Asst. Surg. in charge.

11—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
de George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert R Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bennett,
4	Bryan Grimes,	Jos H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5	Thos M Garrett,	John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jos M Whitson,	Jno R Marchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,	Rufus Barringer,	Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	John C Lamb,	Thos H Sharpe,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		John S Brooks,
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23			Chas C Blacknall,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,	John T Jones,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Creasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Bogean,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Cruson,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Kem R Marchison,	Alexanderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill.
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos F Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph A Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 50th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 48d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 35th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

THE MERCURY! THE MERCURY!

BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!

BRILLIANT AND CHARMING,
WITH ROMANCES SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR!
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
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WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. I Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala. Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S C., Commissary General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 11, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper	1 month,	$ 3 00
" "	3 months,	8 00
" "	6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months,	3 00
" "	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by MAIL when you can send by EXPRESS. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

Telegraphic News.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that we have made arrangements to receive the Telegraphic reports of the Press Association.—From and after this date, therefore, we will furnish the very latest news by Telegraph. We hope our friends will now exert themselves in procuring subscriptions for the *Conservative*, not only as the exponent of the true principles of the Conservative party in North Carolina, but as a first class *newspaper*.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

In our issue of yesterday we showed conclusively that Mr. HOLDEN was among the very first who advocated the doctrine of secession in North Carolina—going as far as the farthest—and that he never abandoned his secession notions until after LINCOLN's election, when he turned his back on his secession friends, because he discovered that the other side of the question was likely to become more popular—It has been suggested that he was in favor of "*peaceable* secession" and never claimed to be a "*fighting* secessionist." Be that as it may, he was an "original," as we have shown.

We propose now to prove by the record that the editor of his organ was also an "original"—that the two are "birds of a feather"—congenial spirits—and, of course, very fit and proper persons to instruct and indoctrinate old line whigs, and those who were Union men up to the time of the war in the principles and doctrines of *Conservatism*. It is the most natural thing in the world that we should select renegades and apostates to teach us the creed and articles of faith of the church to which we have belonged all our lives. Methodists and Presbyterians would most likely employ a Catholic priest, who had apostatized or been excommunicated from the Church of Rome, to expound to them and their children the teachings and creed of WESLEY and CALVIN. How preposterous the idea! And yet it is not more so than for HOLDEN and PENNINGTON to set themselves up as the peculiar expounders of the political evangel of the Conservative party of North Carolina. Why neither of them knows even the *horn-book* of Conservatism. Their political 'Koran excludes the term altogether. But we set out to show the *Progress* man's "*original*" notions. Here they are. We quote from the files of the *Progress* (then published at Newbern) commencing 25th January, 1861, and ending March 22d, 1861—three weeks before the bombardment of Sumpter, and while the true Union men still indulged the hope that the Union might be restored:

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January, 1861.*

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress January 29th, 1861.*

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greeley) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NOR H CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is fool to talk about saving the Union now and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay and it is folly to talk about bringing them back. *Progress. February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION AS E*BLES. * * * —*Progress. February 23d 1861.*

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave states should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union* the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d, 1861.*

The above extracts are taken at random in a hurried examination of the files before us. We could furnish many more of the same character. On the 23d Feb., 1861, the Union men of Craven County held a Union meeting in Newbern, and the *Progress* denounced the movement and charged those who were in it as giving "aid and comfort" to the Black Republicans. And when North Carolina voted against a Convention the *Progress* was very severe on the majority of the people of the State, because it did not take its advice and "precipitate" this State at that time in the revolution that had been inaugurated by the "Cotton States."

The last extract we quote, which was in reply to some strictures made on the *Progress* by Mr. HOLDEN, is especially worthy of note as going to show the estimate in which he was held by the editor of his "organ" at that time.

Have we not made good the charge we set out to estsblish, to wit, that the editor of the *Progress* was an "original secessionist?" In the political parlance of North Carolina, an "original secessionist" is one who was in favor of taking North Carolina out of the Union before LINCOLN committed the "overt act," by issuing his coercive proclamation of the 15th day of April, 1861, as well as one, who, like Mr. HOLDEN, had been an advocate of the doctrine of secession ever since 1850, as we showed on yesterday.

The publication of the record of Mr. HOLDEN's organ-grinder, at this time, is only important as showing who the man is that has been selected to champion the cause of the self-nominated candidate. We could point out the folly and nonsense of the idea that North Carolina should *secede* to avoid *revolution*, as if "secession" and "revolution" were not one and the same thing, at least as a practice, if not as a doctrine. But this is not necessary. We wish to show to the Conservative masses of North Carolina that an "original secessionist" has declared himself a candidate for their suffrages to displace our truly Conservative Governor, who never was a secessionist, and has selected another "original secessionist" as the editor of his "organ" to mislead and deceive them. A greater fraud was never attempted to be practiced upon the intelligent and patriotic people of North Carolina. We are determined to expose the fraud; and we have not a scintilla of doubt that the triumphant election of Gov. VANCE next August will vindicate the patriotic masses against the insult HOLDEN and his organ are casting against their intelligence and patriotism.

Mr. Holden will not withdraw in any event. That is certain. He is a candidate at the request of the soldiers and the people, and he will run through at the election.—*Progress.*

Of course he will not withdraw. "Rule or ruin" is his motto, as we have known all the time. Now we have it officially announced in his "organ."—But who are the "people" and the "soldiers," that have requested Mr HOLDEN to become a candidate? The public would like to know. Will the "organ" enlighten us?

☞ We have received a private letter from a gentleman in Tarboro' dated 7th inst., from which we make the following extract:

"The gunboat "Albemarle" and the Yankee boat "Bombshell," which was sunk during the engagement at Plymouth (since raised and fitted out) engaged nine of the enemy's gunboats about fifteen miles below Plymouth. (Date of engagement not given) She is reported to have sunk three of the enemy's boats and crippled two others. This is believed to be true, as a gentleman who reports it was on the "Albemarle" 15 hours after the engagement.

Edgecombe is unanimously Gov. Vance. I have heard of no one being opposed to him in the county.

* * *.

☞ Gen. LEE is about 56 years old. Gen. GRANT about 42 We have heard men say that as a general rule the greatest commanders are young men, and express their fears of the coming contest between the champions of the North and the South, because our General's age renders it possible that he may not have the energy, boldness, quickness of conception, rapidity of movements, prompt hurling of masses at the critical time upon the weakest point of the enemy's line, which will enable him to cope with the great armies of GRANT. We think differently. We think that Gen. LEE will take his place among the great captains of history—that he is in the prime of *military* life; that in less than three months, GRANT, flying with a broken army, will share the fate of HOOKER, POPE and BURNSIDE.

We annex a few statistics to show that fifty and more years of age have not, in the past, incapacitated men from gaining victories:

Turman was 61 years old when he ravaged the Palatinate; Montecucali was 67 when he conducted his great Rhine campaign; Marlborough was 56 at the battle of Ramillies; Vendome gained the victory of Villaviciosa at 56; Villars was 59 in his great campaign with Prince Eugene; Prince Eugene routed the Turks at Peterawadin at 53; Tilly gained some of his greatest victories when over 55; Dumourier was 53 at the conquest of Belgium; Frederick the Great, was 51 years old at the close of the eleven years' war; Marsena was 52 in his Spanish campaign; Suwarrow 69 when in the Italian campaign; Cæsar was 55 when he defeated Pompey's sons at Munda.

This list could easily be extended.

GOV. VANCE IN THE EAST.

A correspondent, whose acquaintance is extensive in the Eastern portion of the State, writes us to the following effect:

"Vance will carry Warren county with but four dissenting. He will carry Halifax, Northampton, Person, Franklin, Granville, Wayne, Wilson, Edgecombe, by large majorities. In fact put the East down for him, excepting, only, the county of Greene. The army vote will be given to Vance—mark the prediction.

"Our cause is hopeful, despite the cold shoulder given it by the *Progress* and its co laborer, Holden."

Our opinion is, that the Centre and the West will not fall behind the East in rolling up a huge majority for Vance. But let no Vance man fail to attend at the polls and vote.—*Iredell Express.*

☞ What has Mr. Holden done for the people of North Carolina, that he should desire to be made a Governor at their hands? To the contrary, he has done much to urge the people to withhold their confidence from him, and not place him in a position, to do greater mischief than he has already inflicted up on the country. The assassin who takes life, can not restore life, nor is he a proper person to call upon for any such purpose. Holden's secession, destroyed the Union, caused war, with all its horrors; and now he asks the people to elect him Governor, promising to make whole the broken vase. A childish—no, a demagogical promise, that he could not fulfill, if he were Governor.

If Holden had remained steadfast in his secession principles—and when war followed disunion, if he had gone in among the "soldiers and bayonets," as did Governor Vance (who was an old Union man,) in that event Holden, might put forth his pretensions with some degree of consistency, for head groomsman in the Governor's stables, or a subordinate position in the "Kitchen Cabinet."—*Iredell Express.*

From the State Journal.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEWBERN.

We (the Junior) returned on Sunday morning from the front at Newbern, whither we had been to see and record the result of the expedition commanded by Maj. Gen. R. F. Hoke. The result is now generally known, and in the few remarks we purpose making, it is our intention merely to record a few details.

The main body of Gen. Hoke's troops encamped on the north side of Trent river on Wednesday night. Before going into camp, however, a force was sent to Deep Gully from which three companies of Yankees were quickly ejected. On Thursday morning the troops crossed to the south side of the river and early in the afternoon arrived on the south side of Newbern.

The main body was preceded by our cavalry under command of Brig. Gen. Dearing. They crossed Brice's Creek in two bodies—at Evans' Mill and at a point higher up, nearly opposite Croatan's station. At the former place they encountered a somewhat formidable block house with necessary outworks, garrisoned by from fifty to one hundred Yankees, who immediately opened on our cavalry with one piece of artillery. They fired but two shots when one of our batteries was put into position and vigorously replied. One more shot from the Yankees and they fled, taking their gun with them but leaving one of their number pierced through the head by a musket ball from the cavalry. At the latter crossing the enemy's pickets were encountered and four of them captured. The advance columns shortly afterwards passed over by Evans' Mill uninterrupted.

Gen. Dearing has made an attempt to cut off the train going down from Newbern to Morehead City, but in consequence of an unexpected delay in cutting his way through a swamp, was too late. He then turned his attention to the destruction of the railroad, with a success which dense columns of smoke too truly attested. He next rushed forward to Croatan where he found a considerable fort or block-house garrisoned by a pretty heavy force.—He had this work surrounded and then made a demand for its surrender, in terms more emphatic than polite.

They refused, however, and a section of artillery was immediately applied for to Gen. Hoke—the jaded horses, we presume, not being in a fit condition to "storm" the works. Before the artillery arrived, however, the Yankees surrendered to the horsemen. Fifty-nine prisoners were taken with their arms, accoutrements, &c. On our side nobody hurt.

Whilst this was going on, the main body was pushed on toward the railroad along the road leading from Evans' Mill. The exploits of Gen. Dearing had by this time attracted the enemy's attention and their railroad monitor was sent out to check our advance. Gen. Hoke now ordered forward a number of pieces of his artillery which were put into position by the side of the railroad. Between these guns and the Yankee railroad monitor a spirited duel ensued, lasting for about one hour Amongst the artillerymen on our side no injury was done to man, horse, gun or caisson. On the part of the enemy we could not ascertain the damage.

During the progress of the duel, a fort on the river side, towards the mouth of Brice's Creek threw a number of heavy shells in the direction of the artillery, and the point at which the infantry was held in reserve. From this fire we suffered, to the extent of five men killed and some twelve or thirteen wounded

During the progress of the firing, Gen. Hoke reconnoitered the works of the enemy and pronounced them "pretty strong."

Next morning a demand was sent in by flag of truce for the surrender of the town This request was politely declined, after a delay of three hours, and, as had already been decided upon, our troops then began to move off—their presence, in the language of the Yankee telegram announcing the evacuation of Washington, being required elsewhere. The retreat was conducted without the slightest interruption, our men however, being much disappointed in their desire to drive the last Yankee from the State.

The question is much discussed by outsiders whether we could have captured Newbern; had time been afforded. We cannot really say. The troops *know* they could, but we dont. The *Albemarle* should have been up to assist them on Thursday night or Friday morning, but she did not come With her we thing the Yankees would have been "dug out;" without her the attempt was very properly not made, and there the matter must rest so far as our opinion is concerned.

The cause of the non arrival of the ironclad *Albemarle* is briefly this. On the 6th she passed down the Roanoke and within nine miles of its mouth encountered nine Yankee gunboats. An engagement ensued, lasting during the whole afternoon, in which she sunk one gunboat, crippled three and ran off the remainder, not, however, before they had captured her tender, the *Bombshell*, laden with coal, &c. This compelled the *Albemarle* to return to Plymouth, for another tender to insure her fuel, and this delay caused her non-appearance amongst the Yankee craft at Newbern. The *Bombshell* was a small Yankee transport recently captured at Plymouth. The *Albemarle* was not hurt.

We marched with our troops from Kinston to Newbern and back, and it gives us great pleasure to bear testimony to their spirit and discipline. Heavy marches of twenty-two and twenty-five miles were accomplished without scarce a murmur, over dry, dusty roads, ill supplied with water. When it is remembered that most of these men has then been marching over twenty days, with sore and blistered feet, the patience of the brave fellows may be fully appreciated. We hear but murmur, and it was very general amongst men and officers, and that was that they had to endure so much suffering and fatigue without being permitted to "finish the job" With such troops, what may not be accomplished.

Where "nothing was done" no praise can be due, we suppose And yet we saw much to praise in officers and men. We will only mention that Col. Guion and his engineer and pontoon corps did much, and did it quickly and well, and deserve more praise than we propose to give them.

OUTRAGES.

We learn from undoubted authority that Confederate soldiers in the Western counties for the purpose of recruiting cavalry and artillery horses, are daily committing the grossest outrages on the rights of peaceable citizens, and in some cases maltreating them with violence to their persons. A number of Gen. Longstreet's men have become a perfect terror to citizens of Catawba, as they had previously become to the citizens of Wilkes and Ashe counties—It was our lot to call at the house of one of the most respectable citizens of Catawba last Tuesday, and found the old people absolutely suffering from fear lest the ruthless men encamped at Catawba Station should visit and rob them as it was reported in the neighborhood they had done elsewhere—impressing just anything they want, or take a fancy to, in the rudest and most informal manner. Surely these things should not be tolerated; and we invite the attention of the Western people, and the authorities, civil and military, to the General Orders and accompanying circulars in this paper, relating to impressments.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A SAD EVENT.—The Dalton correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: A very sad accident occurred in Maney's Brigade, Saturday night, by which several good soldiers were almost instantaneously taken from our midst. A large number had assembled together for the purpose of learning the glad tidings of salvation, and several had presented themselves at the altar for prayer, when a tree, which was old and decayed, fell amongst the assemblage, killing, instantly, five of those at the altar, and four others, besides injuring another so severely that he died yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon, the ten corpses were carried to their last resting places, attended by Maney's fine brass band, and an escort from the brigade.

FULLER REPORTS OF AFFAIRS IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

From Mr. Wagner, who arrived at Mobile on Tuesday evening, *en route* to Richmond, with dispatches for Government, the Evening News obtains the following interesting information:

Three Yankee columns were to advance from distant points on Shreveport; Morgan Smith from Vicksburg up Red River, Steele from Arkansas, and Banks and Franklin from New Orleans and Berwick's Bay.

Smith's was the first to reach the scene. He went up Red River with 12,000 men, flanked Fort De Russy, capturing the garrison, and occupied Alexandria.

At this own he was joined, about the 1st of April by Banks and Franklin with about 20,000 more.

The combined force then marched upon Nacthitoches, a fleet of forty gunboats and transports moving simultaneously up the Red River. They also occupied this town without opposition; and with delay kept on toward Shreveport, our forces slowly falling back before them.

The plan of Gen. Smith was to draw them as far into the interior as possible, and the field of battle, as selected by him, was about twenty miles from Shreveport.

But when the centre under Taylor had reached some springs of water four or five miles from the town of Mansfield, (about sixty miles southeast of Shreveport,) the Louisianians swore they had enough of retreating, and should fight there. This declaration suited the impetuous temper of Dick Taylor, who formed his line of battle, and met the advancing enemy, driving them back. The struggle was terrible, but the Yankees, though outnumbering Taylor three to one, were routed and fell back to Pleasant Hill, where also they were driven back on the next day, the 9th of April.

At Pleasant Hill, Mouton's division charged over an immense ploughed field upon the Yankee artillery which was supported by three times their number. It was here the heroic Mouton and nearly every field officer in his division were killed or wounded. But when our men reached the guns of the enemy, the Yankees threw down their guns, declaring it was useless to fight such demons.

From that moment it was a flight on one side and a pursuit on the other—a race for the gunboats which lay about 27 miles off.

The Yankees reached the cover of their gunboats at Grand Ecore, and at last accounts had boarded up their steamers to protect them from our artillery and sharpshooters on the river bank.

In attempting to cross the river to the north bank, where the road to Alexandria and to Natchez also, is better than on the Alexandria side, our troops renewed the attack upon them. This was Sunday, the 17.

The only particulars we have are that the Yankees fought with great but unavailing desperation; that the losses were very heavy on both sides, and the result more terrible, if possible, and more decisive than in the previous battles.

Our cavalry and artillery are above and below on both sides of the river. As fast as their gunboats get hard aground, our field pieces are placed so as to annoy them without being endangered by a return fire. The Yankees burn their transports and blow up their gunboats as soon as they see them immovably aground. The river is falling fast, and the country in Northern Louisiana and Texas is so parched, that no matter how heavy the rains, the moisture would all be absorbed before reaching Shreveport, far less the Falls.

Banks was within a hair's breadth of being captured on the 9th.

On the 7th a Confederate Major, who subsequently made his escape, was taken and brought before Banks. "When did you leave Shreveport?" queried the ex-Commissary of Stonewall. "Yesterday morning, sir." "Was Gen Steele in possession of the place?" "No, sir." "Beware how you trifle with me, sir, I want the truth—was not Gen. Steele in possession of Shreveport when you left?"

Well, General, when I left Shreveport, if Gen. Steele was a hundred miles from there, Gen. Kirby Smith didn't know a word about it." The Major said he never saw a man wilt so in his life.

Two couriers from Banks to Steele were caught, one at Marshall, Texas, the other at Shreveport, with orders to fall back as rapidly as possible; that he (Banks) had advanced on Shreveport, expecting to meet six or eight thousand men, and had met ninety thousand.

Before the writer left Shreveport (18th April) the order sending reinforcements to Price had been countermanded—it being understood that a courier had arrived from Gen. Price stating that he could manage the force of Steele with the troops he had already.

Result of the battles of the 6th and 9th: 36 pieces artillery, 1,200 mules, 300 wagons, many of them loaded; and, a loss to the enemy of 8,000 men by our report, and 15,000 by their own.

GENERALS GREEN AND MOUTON.

The Shreveport *News*, of the 15th ultimo, publishes the following general order:

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT WESTERN LA.,
Mansfield, La., April 13, 1864.

General Orders, No. —.

Soldiers: A Chief has fallen. A warrior of warriors has gone to his home. On the 12th instant fell Thomas Green. After braving death a thousand times, the destroyer found him, where he was ever wont to be, in the front line of battle. His spirit has flown to the happy home of heroes, where the kindred spirit of Alfred Mouton awaited it. Throughout broad Texas, throughout desolated Louisiana, mourning will sadden every hearth. Great is the loss to family and friends; much greater is the loss to this army and to me. For many weary months these two have served me. Amidst the storm of battle, by the lonely camp fire, at the solitary outpost, my heart has learned to love them. Their families shall be as mine; their friends my friends. To have been their beloved friend and trusted commander is the highest earthly honor I can ever attain.

Soldiers! the fall of these heroes shall not be in vain. Inspired by their examples, this army will achieve great things. Moistened by the blood of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Blair's Landing, the tree of national independence will grow apace, and soon overshadow the land, so that all may repose in peace under its greatful shade. The memory of our glorious dead is a rich legacy to future generations, and their names will be remembered as the chosen heroes and martyrs of the chivalric Southern race.

The colors of the Cavalry Corps of this army will be draped for thirty days, in memory of their late heroic Commander.

R. TAYLOR, Maj Gen. Com'dg.

The Wheat Crop of this section, which at one time looked so badly as to excite fears of an almost total failure, has "come out" wonderfully within the last few weeks. It is standing very thinly on the ground, however, and cannot, we think, turn out an average yield. But it is of good color, and present appearances promises a grain of superior quality.

Farmers are about done planting corn, the frequent rains of last month having retarded that part of their business for at least two weeks.

There is a good deal of fruit yet on the trees in some localities, particularly of peaches and apples, though we had white frosts as late as the 4th inst.

PERHAPS.—Henry Ward Beecher is preparing the public mind for the progress of events. He thinks Grant is pretty safe in his on to Richmond, and gives the following as the afterpiece of the programme, as he would have it:

The next national nominating convention will be held in Richmond. Blacks and whites will perhaps mingle equally in its debates and decisions, and it would be an act of justice if one of these long oppressed and despised friends of God should be selected, with some one of their great co fighters, like Gen. Grant, to represent a renewed nation, the master and model of the world.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA—THE ENEMY AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

RICHMOND, May 9th.—Dispatches from Gen. Lee, dated 9, a. m., Sunday, says after repulsing the enemy from Spottsylvania Court House that morning, receiving reinforcements he renewed the attack on our position, but was again handsomely driven back.

Nothing definite from Chesterfield, to-day, except that the enemy shelled our works at Fort Drewry, this forenoon.

Gen. Stafford's funeral took place this morning.

Gen. Jenkin's this afternoon. Members of Congress attended in a body.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. DICK TAYLOR.

The Mobile *Tribune* contains the following congratulatory order of Gen. Taylor:

We have also received the Shreveport South-Western as late as the 13th ult. From the number of the 12th ult., we learn that twenty of a scouting party of the 2d Louisiana had captured the steamer Lacross near Snaggy point. She was loading with cotton.—The scouts demanded her surrender, which being refused they attacked and made a conquest of her.—They then took out what valuables they could carry, and destroyed her by fire. The enemy lost in the affair seven or eight killed and wounded, and forty prisoners. Our gallant little band lost nothing.

The following we copy from the South-Western of the 13th:

The following is Gen. Taylor's address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT,
WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Mansfield, La., April 11, 1864.

General Orders, No. —.

Soldiers of the Army of Western Louisiana:—At last your patience and your devotion have been rewarded. Condemned for many days to retreat before an overwhelming force, as soon as your reinforcements reached you, you turned upon the foe. No language but that of simple narrative should recount your deeds. On the 8th of April you fought the battle of Mansfield. Never in war was a more complete victory won. Attacking the enemy with the utmost alacrity when the order was given, the result was not for a moment doubtful.

The enemy was driven from every position, his artillery captured, his men routed. In vain were fresh troops brought up Your magnificent line, like a resistless wave, swept everything before it. Night alone stopped your advance. Twenty-one pieces of artillery, twenty five hundred prisoners, many stand of colors, two hundred and fifty wagons, attest your success over the 13th and 19th army corps. On the 9th inst., you took up the pursuit and pressed it with vigor. For twelve miles, prisoners, scattered arms, burning wagons proved how well the previous day's work had been done by the soldiers of Texas and Louisiana.

The gallant divisions from Missouri and Arkansas, unfortunately absent on the 8th inst., marched forty-five miles in two days to share the glories of Pleasant Hill. This was emphatically the soldier's victory. In spite of the strength of the enemy's position, held by fresh troops of the 16th corps, your valor and devotion triumphed over all. Darkness closed one of the hottest fights of the war. The morning of the 10th inst., dawned upon a flying foe, with our cavalry in pursuit, capturing prisoners at every step. These victories were most dearly won. A list of the dead would sadden the sternest heart. A visit to the hospitals would move the sympathy of the most unfeeling. The memory of our deeds will live as long as noble deeds are cherished on earth. The consciousness of duty well performed will alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Soldiers! from a thousand homes, thanks will ascend to the God of battles for your victories. Tender wives and fond mothers will repose in safety behind the breastworks of your valor. No fears will be entertained that the hated foe will desecrate their honor by his presence. This is your reward; but much remains to be done. Strict discipline, prompt obedience to orders, cheerful endurance of privations, will alone ensure our inndependence.

R. TAYLOR,
Major General Commanding.

The loss severe on both sides.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.—Whatever may have been the merits of the controversy in regard to Col. Meyers the recent Quartermaster General, we think there can be no doubt that his successor has shown himself eminently qualified for the position. There is, perhaps no position in the country involving more responsibility, requiring greater energy, more sleepless vigilance, or a clearer intelligence. The absence of either of these qualities would produce confusion in the service, and arouse immediate and emphatic complaint. Yet we are confident that there never was a time when our armies, so far as this Department is concerned, were better supplied, and when there was more satisfaction with its workings exhibited by the press and the public. We cannot but attribute these results to the efforts of the head of the Department; and we see no good reason why he should not get the credit for them which he deserves.—*Rich Whig.*

GOVERNMENT COTTON.—The Government Agent informs the Mobile *Advertiser* that, up to the present time, the Government has lost by the acts of the enemy, by military burnings, accidents of various sorts, and unavoidable wear and tear, about one-fourth of its purchase in Mississippi. This will be regarded as unimportant when it is considered that almost the only losses which have so far been met with are in Mississippi, growing out of the advance and proximity of the enemy. The cotton in that State cost, on an average, about fifty dollars per bale and could now be readily parted with for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in the new issue, which goes to show that the cotton remaining on hand will not only idemnify all the losses, but have margin of profit, if disposed of to-day, of about twenty-five millions of dollars.

What is true of Mississippi, which has sustained such disasters, will be true in a compounded ratio for the other cotton States.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicines by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriay, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina, and some time ago over 3,760 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
16—w&d3t. Goldsboro,' N. C.

LARGE SORGHUM BOILERS.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SOPONA IRON WORKS, A supply of

CAST IRON BOILERS,

from 18 to 100 gallons; and beautiful HOLLOW WARE. Also, constantly receiving supplies of GRINDSTONES, all sizes and best grit.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.

SALT! SALT!

130 SACKS, DRY VIRGINIA, JUST RECEIVED, AT reduced price.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.
Raleigh, N. C., May 10th, 1864. 16—tf